

Document No. 7
CHANGE in Class. ☒ Approved For Release 1999/09/08 : CIA-RDP80-0457R000200080008-7
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DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77
th: DDA REG. 77/1763
ate: 300498 By: 021

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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COUNTRY Malaya

DATE: 25X1A6a

INFO. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT Activities of the Malayan Indian Congress

DIST. 12 December 1946

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PAGES 1

SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN [REDACTED]

EVALUATION OF SOURCE

EVALUATION OF CONTENT

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1. Malayan Indian Congress members are confident they will achieve success in their attempts to gain control over Indian labor from the Communist General Labor Union and the Malayan Communist Party interests. They feel they can accomplish this by achieving better conditions for the laborers than those offered by the MCP.
2. Indian labor leaders backed by the MCP prefer amalgamation into federated trade unions rather than incorporation into the Malayan Indian Congress because they fear the MIC commercial interests may work to the detriment of the labor interests. They do not object to membership in the Malayan Indian Congress as individuals, but insist on the abolition of the labor section of the MIC.
comment: MIC members state Tamil workers, who constitute the large majority of the Indian labor force, are purely "belly thinkers" who are exploited by labor leaders.)
3. Further developments in this struggle for control of the laborers will probably await the return of J. A. Thivy, President of the Malayan Indian Congress, from India where he is now engaged in consultations with Indian National Congress leaders.
4. Muslim Indian opposition is negligible as Muslims are in the minority and their interests are commercial. They fear involvement in Indian politics in Malaya might result in a boycott of Muslim trade by the Hindus.
5. The MIC is displaying a keen interest on the question of Malayan citizenship, a fact which is surprising to both Malays and British, as the Indians have traditionally played a passive role in local politics.
6. The Interim Congress of the MIC totals 27 elected members, or 3 members from each State Congress. Indian associations in each State elect members to State Congresses, the number of which varies in each State.

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